

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; no change
in temperature; northeast winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 47; lowest, 27.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 210.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMANS EXTEND DRIVE TO 55 MILE FRONT; FRENCH MAKE BIG GAIN AFTER HEAVY LOSS; FRESH BRITISH TROOPS HOLD ENEMY BACK

BEAT GERMANY, G. O. P. SLOGAN OF ROOSEVELT

This Is War of People, Not
of President, Colonel
Says in Portland.

REPUBLICANS ARE FIRM

No Place for Pacifists in Amer-
ica, Speaker Tells Cheer-
ing Crowd.

From a Staff Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., March 28.—Through-
out the country the Republican party is
likely to make its fight for the recon-
struction and more effective protection
of the war on a platform laid by
Theodore Roosevelt to-night and a pun-
ctually critical but buoyant and con-
structive address to the Maine Republi-
can convention.

He was heard in tense silence, al-
ternating with prodigious applause, by
1,500 persons—all that could be crammed
into the auditorium of Portland's City
hall. It was his first public appear-
ance since his illness—in fact, this is
the first time he has left Sagamore Hill
since he went home from Roosevelt Hospi-
tal three weeks ago. In the great
crowd were many anxious men and
women, fearful, despite his appearance
of apparently complete recovery, that
he might collapse. But he was in his
best form. He never talked with greater
vigor, never held an audience more in-
tensely. Although his prepared speech
was nearly 9,000 words long and in the
delivery were many interpolations, the
whole 3,000 words Easterners stayed to
the end and sent him on his way with
a cheer that must have buffeted the
waters of Casco Bay.

Old Enemies Now Friends.

Before he could speak at all he had
to stand with manuscript in hand while
the speaker was read the minutes and
a list. It was impossible to realize that
a few years ago there were no bet-
ter enemies of R. than Roosevelt and
the Republican party. But to-
night the crowd ribbed old Portland itself,
which wrenched his picture from its wall
in 1912, was in City Hall to the last
word, yelling and cheering and now
restored to favor and joining in a joyous
whoop that blazed up when some man
cried, "Three cheers for Theodore
Roosevelt, the best President the
United States has." The Colonel grimed
deprecatingly at this salute, and chuckled
when another enthusiast called, "Three
cheers for the great old idol now re-
stored to favor and joining in a joyous
whoop—the first part of it."

In his speech the Colonel cast politics
to the winds. He talked, he said, as a
citizen, not as a Republican. He had
in this crisis, subordinated all
other questions to their devotion to the
nation. He said that so far as he was
concerned, he wished to see the
United States all good Americans rally.
He explained that the speech was writ-
ten three weeks ago—in the hospital.
Indeed, possibly, he had been preaching
in order to make it clear that he had
arrived at his conclusions regarding what
he called America's failure in the war
but far independently of the Senate com-
mittee.

"Let us prepare for a three years
war," he said, "and let us now make
an army of 1,000,000 men. And the
best way to begin is to introduce
universal military training for all young
men between the ages of 18 and 21. It
is understood that they will not go to
war until they are 21." And as to ships,
he said that men ought to be working
on them in three shifts, twenty-four
hours a day.

He called his audience to witness, and
it flamed its testimony, that for more
than three years he had been preaching
the doctrine of preparedness that would
have prevented "the events of the past
week, which have written in letters of
blood the truth of what I said." He
implored Maine to remember that the
German respect bullets, not words, and
that "it's the way we shoot, not the
way we shout, that counts." "It is against
the powers of darkness, of death and of
hell," he besought Americans to face
the facts, to note that unpreparedness
and watchful waiting have borne most
evil fruits, "that we are still in a mili-
tary sense impotent to render real ser-
vice to the Allies or to a real danger to
Germany," that we haven't one field gun
in France, and that long ago Gen. Pe-
tain said: "If you don't send us men send
us guns."

Workmen Without Axes.

You're a lumbering State," he said,
visualizing. "What would you people
think of a lumberman who sent his em-
ployees into the woods with axes and
then remarked: 'By the way, I have
no axes for you. You'll have to
borrow them of somebody else?'"

Another interpolation was this: "The
German American Alliance has served
Germany against the United States.
Senator Hale (the Colonel turned to the
Senator, who with many other noted Re-
publicans of Maine, was on the stage).
Congress does its duty it will revoke
the charter of the German American
Alliance and make membership in that
organization equivalent to treason."
(Great applause.)

"Did Roosevelt did not mention Presi-
dent Wilson or any member of the Ad-
ministration, but he delivered a termi-
nating address which seemed to him their
incompetence and faltering. About half
of his speech was devoted to the war,
the other half to economic problems at
home. He said price fixing as practiced
by the Government had worked only

GUNS FIRED POINT BLANK, THEN BRITISH SAVE THEM

Field Batteries Work Until Advancing Germans Are
Within Twenty-five Yards, Escaping
Without Loss of Piece.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the
London Times.

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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE,
March 28.—Our army grows in confi-
dence. It is possible that you may hear
of a German advance, but so far as the
British army is concerned, there is a
widespread feeling that although there
is extremely heavy fighting ahead, we
have gone through an ordeal more
than anything that is likely to come.
Our resistance now is stronger than
when the battle began.

We hear that the French are having
heavy fighting in the Montdidier re-
gion; we have no fear that the French
cannot stand everything that the Ger-
mans can do. Whether the Germans
take this or that place or advance
further or not is immaterial. This is
not a matter of geography but of the
final strength of the armies and the
nations. We have even less apprehen-
sion now than when the supreme trial
began.

There are instances when batteries of
our field guns mowed down the enemy
masses as they advanced from 800
yards away to 25 yards away, and
then got away with the last gun, saving
the entire battery. Two batteries of 6
inch howitzers at Morchies, one in the
open, the other concealed, utterly
smashed the German attack at a range
of 1,000 yards.

No great German air reserve has ap-
peared. Hundreds of our machines are
blocking the enemy's transport and in
the "bottle necks," or narrow outlets of
the valleys, where the men are crowded
together, are shooting down the in-
fantry. There are many local battles where
the enemy attempts to capture favorable
hill positions. This is especially marked
in the fighting east of Arras, but the
enemy's gain on the British front in the
last two days is practically nothing.

The fine weather which has favored the
Germans so far is about to change; the
wind is westerly and all signs point
to rain.

By PERCIVAL PHILLIPS.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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LONDON, March 28.—The following
dispatch to the "Daily Express" gives
detailed information of the fighting in
the Oise Valley, which the Germans seek
to control for their advance against
Paris.

By PERCIVAL PHILLIPS.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN
FRANCE, March 27 (delayed).—Both the
British and French staffs are throwing
reserves to the junction of the two
armies in the valley of the Oise with the
purpose of preventing the German staff
from driving a wedge between the two
and buckling the British army back
against the North Sea. Ten divisions
have come down from Flanders, four
have been switched from Lorena and
one from the Lens sector to strengthen
the allied forces that are striving to
meet the gigantic offensive that Gen.
von Ludendorff has launched against the
Allies.

The German General Staff has ap-
parently reached the conclusion that the
most satisfactory result can be obtained
from a concentration of forces in the
area of the salient of the Croy Prince
of Germany, which is directly opposed to
Paris. More and more is the enemy's
strength being felt in this sector and
there has been a corresponding increase
in the pressure of the German troops by
the centre and left armies.

It is quite obvious that the Germans
wish to throw in heavy infantry and to
bring up the artillery support that has
been lacking in the last twenty-four
hours of the offensive. The infantry has
gone ahead of the artillery and is sup-
ported by some distance and the loss of
the supporting shells was badly felt.

Best on Driving Wedge.

But it is equally plain that Gen. von
Ludendorff and his fellow workers of
the Great General Staff are giving their
thoughts to the project of driving a
wedge between the British and French
armies. Shock troops of infantry, espe-
cially trained in making attacks under
the most modern conditions, have been
massed between Albert and Croy Prince
and German cavalry, formerly used but
little on the western front, is observed by
the Allies as it advances behind the in-
fantry and the artillery.

There is but one explanation to the suc-
cess of the cavalry: it is that the Ger-
man staff is looking for an opening
that will be the best to boot-mound
attack may be made. The Germans are
moralized by the slower and heavier at-
tack of the infantry and its artillery
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The British battle front has fluctuated
little in the last twenty-four hours. At
a number of points between the River
Somme and the River Scarpe we have
repulsed the enemy. The fighting has
slackened perceptibly in this region. The
hull that was imposed upon the Ger-
mans yesterday came from the necessity
of relieving the worst of the German
divisions, and the moving forward of the
heavy guns that continued throughout
the day.

Savvy at Isolated points, where the
enemy, particularly toward the south,
has been able to improve his position.
The British have been terribly punished. Along
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ALLIES READY TO MEET NEW ENEMY THRUST

Reserves Rushed to Junc-
tion of Two Armies in
Oise Valley.

FOE MASSING CAVALRY

Shock Troops Also Concen-
trated Between Albert
and Nesle.

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ALLIES TO WIN, STATES MARCH, HEAD OF STAFF

General Sees No Cause for
Alarm Over Apparent
German Success.

PERSHING SENDS DATA

Daily War Summary Based on
American Advances Is
Probable.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

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WASHINGTON, March 28.—Major-Gen.
Peyton C. March, acting Chief of Staff,
declared late to-night that the Allies
would win and that there is no cause
for alarm over the course of the great
battle in France. After going over the
reports and examining the situation in
the light of the night official statements
he issued this statement:

"Whatever may be the present ground
held by the Germans, whatever sacrifice
the situation must entail, the Allies will
see it through and win."

This summary of battle was issued by
Gen. March later:

"Fighting is going on around Albert,
Rosières and Noyon. Hostile attacks
near Abbeville and Bernancourt and
Moyenville and Beaumont-Hamel have
been repulsed.

Another day has passed without any
word being received by the War De-
partment from Gen. Pershing regarding
the American troops engaged in the bat-
tle of the Oise valley.

This afternoon Gen. March was way-
laid by reporters on one of his frequent
trips to the office of Assistant Secretary
of War Crowl.

"There is nothing to announce, gentle-
men," he said, "except that the state-
ment in the afternoon papers that the
War Department had officially an-
nounced that 100,000 American troops
are taking part or are about to take part
in the fighting is not so. The War De-
partment has no such information. That
is all."

This story, it was learned, was based
on a hypothetical discussion of possi-
bilities between a staff officer and a num-
ber of newspaper men.

Despite the denial to-day of Gen.
March it was known that War Depart-
ment officials would not be surprised to
hear at any minute from Gen. Pershing
that 20,000 or 30,000 American troops
were engaged in the battle.

GERMANY CALLS BOYS OF 17.

All Subjects in Switzerland Also
Ordered to Colors.

PARIS, March 28.—The German Con-
sul-General at Zurich has inserted ad-
vertisements in the newspapers inviting
all German subjects of the age of 17
years to communicate with the Consulate
with a view to their being called to the
colors, according to the Zurich corre-
spondent of the "Petit Journal."

Drafting of the class of 1921 began in
several parts of Germany in the first
days of March, according to information
from a trustworthy source, and a large
number of youths have been sent di-
rectly into the war zone in civilian
clothing without having received any
military training.

LICHENOWSKY TO BE TRIED.

Former German Ambassador to
London Faces Prison Term.

ZURICH, Switzerland, March 28.—The
German Embassy in Zurich has announced
that Prince Lichonowsky will be brought to
trial on a charge of violating official
secrets and acting contrary to orders.

A prisoner found guilty on this charge
is liable to a term of imprisonment or a
fine not exceeding \$1,250.

Hear Sergt. Empey at
the Campus To-night!

THE TIME—7 o'clock to-night
until the closing hour.

THE PLACE—Henry Gos-
ler's Campus restaurant, Col-
umbus avenue and 104th street.

THE CAUSE—THE SUN TO-
BACCOS FUND.

THE ATTRACTIONS—Sergeant
Arthur Guy Empey, Miss
Nellie Hayes, Miss Janet Bodwell,
a merry melange of mirth and
melody, an excellent dinner, a
satisfying supper, dancing to the
strains of a superior orchestra.

OTHER DETAILS—See page
4.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-
BACCOS FUND has no connection
with any other fund, organiza-
tion or publication. It employs
no agents or solicitors.

Text of Official Statements

LONDON, March 28.—Following are the official reports on the fighting in France:

BRITISH (NIGHT).—Heavy fighting occurred during the day along the whole British line from southeast of the Somme to northeast of Arras, a battle front of some fifty-five miles.

This morning, after an intense enemy bombardment and covered by a cloud of smoke, the enemy opened a fresh attack in great strength on a wide front south and north of the Scarpe. At the same time a series of partial attacks was delivered by him along our line southward to the Somme.

In the new sector of battle, east of Arras, the enemy succeeded in forcing his way through our outpost line, and hard fighting has been proceeding all day in our battle positions. Here all the enemy's assaults have been repulsed with heavy loss to him.

Fierce fighting is still taking place south of the Scarpe. At Boelles, Moyenneville, Albainville, Buequoy and Puisseux our troops also have been repeatedly attacked and have beaten off a number of determined assaults. At Denancourt, the enemy succeeded in forcing his way for the second time into the village, but was driven out once more by our counter attack, with the loss of many killed or taken prisoner.

South of the Somme our troops have been fiercely engaged all day in the neighborhood of Arvillers, Vrely and Hamel. Different localities have changed hands frequently in bitter fighting, but our positions have been maintained. Heavy fighting continues in this sector also.

BRITISH (AFTERNOON).—During the night the enemy succeeded in crossing the Somme from the north to the south near Chapilly, and consequently the left flank of our troops south of the Somme was compelled to fall back toward Hamel. From that place the line runs through Lamotte-en-Santerre, Caix, Vrely and Warvillers.

South of the Scarpe the French were last night pressed back along the Roy-Breuil road, and the enemy entered Montdidier.

Between the latter place and Pont-à-Eveque, south of Noyon, the French this morning counter attacked in force and with great dash drove back the enemy on a front of ten kilometers to a depth of three kilometers. The French pressure on the enemy in this area continues.

North of the Somme our line remains substantially unchanged, but with last night's attacks we made during the night in the neighborhood of Beaumont-Hamel, Rossignol wood and northwest of Puisseux. These were all repulsed.

This morning the enemy opened a heavy bombardment north and south of the Scarpe River, and followed this by an attack opposite Arras with at least seven divisions. The enemy on this front penetrated out forward zone and a fierce engagement took place in the battle zone.

Our line here now runs from Arleux to Fampoux, Neuville-le-Vitasse and Balaux and thence as before. The fighting here has been severe and the enemy is reported to have lost very heavily.

BRITISH (DAY).—Severe fighting took place again yesterday evening and during the night astride the Somme and northward from Albert to Royelles. Repeated attacks were made by the enemy along the valley of the Somme and in the neighborhood of Hamel, Puisseux and Moyenneville. They were repulsed. We captured a number of prisoners and a number of machine guns.

The fighting is continuing fiercely on both banks of the Somme. This morning the enemy opened a heavy bombardment on our positions east of Arras, and an attack is developing in this sector.

FRENCH (NIGHT).—Continuing to attack with strong forces in the region of Montdidier during the whole morning the enemy attempted to enlarge his gains and to break through our lines, but with magnificent dash our troops counter attacked with the bayonet and drove the Germans out of the villages of Courtemanche, Mesnil-St. Georges and Assainville, which we have occupied and hold solidly.

On the Somme sector we are holding our lines solidly. Our troops have made an advance over a front about ten kilometers long and two kilometers deep on the front from Lessigny to Noyon. On the left bank of the Oise severe attacks by the enemy have given him no advantage, our troops holding their positions energetically.

FRENCH (DAY).—The battle was fought with sustained violence yesterday evening and last night. The Germans, blocked by the valiant French troops and cruelly punished before the Lassigny and Noyon fronts and the left bank of the River Oise, concentrated all their efforts on the French left, and threw forward important forces in the region of Montdidier.

At all points the engagements soon developed an unheard-of ferocity. French regiments, fighting hand to hand, inflicted heavy losses upon their assailants, and did not falter. Finally they withdrew in order to the heights immediately to the west of Montdidier.

There has been intermittent cannonading on the remainder of the front.

GERMAN (NIGHT).—There were engagements on the Scarpe and on the Ancre. Between the Somme and the Aves, in the course of an attack strongly repulsed, the enemy took the village of Hamel.

GERMAN (DAY).—On the battlefield of Flanders the English again brought up divisions, which they had transferred from other fronts. Northwest of Bapume we drove the enemy back of the crater positions in the direction of Buequoy and Hebuterne.

The enemy fought fruitlessly with special stubbornness to retake Albert. Strong attacks, accompanied by tanks, broke down with sanguinary losses on the slopes of the hills to the west of the town.

To the south of the Somme our divisions at many points broke their way through the old enemy positions and drove the British and French back into regions of France which have remained untouched by war since 1914.

The victorious troops of the German Crown Prince have penetrated into the enemy positions to a depth of sixty kilometers in an uninterrupted attack from St. Quentin across the Somme. They pushed almost yesterday as far as Pierrepont and took possession of Montdidier.

Our losses have been generally kept within normal limits, although at some of the most vital points they were heavier. Out of every one hundred wounded it is estimated that from sixty to seventy received slight injuries.

On the Lorraine front artillery battles increased in violence. Capt. Hans von Richthofen has achieved his seventy-first and seventy-second aerial victories.

AUSTRIA PREPARING
TO STRIKE AT ITALY

Forty Divisions Gathering
From Eastern Front.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Forty Aust-
rian divisions, approximately 450,000
men, have been distributed along the
Italian front, the Italian Embassy was
advised to-day by cable from Rome.

This activity has convinced Italian mili-
tary men that the battle in France will
not prevent an offensive against Italy.

This view also is shared by the allied
leaders, the cable said.

"That the battle in France will not
prevent the Austrian offensive against
Italy," said the message, "is the well
founded opinion of competent military
men of Italy. The Allies are also of
this opinion, so much so that not one
single man of the Franco-British forces
in Italy has been withdrawn. This
statement disposes of the assertion of
the German communique that the British
forces in Italy had been brought to the
French front."

"In connection with the expected drive
against Italy, it is stated that at least
forty new Austrian divisions have been
distributed along the Italian front. All
available artillery has also been trans-
ferred from the Russian and Rumanian
fronts to the Italian front. Italy there-
fore must be prepared for the coming
blow, which the situation in France may
have postponed, but which must be met
in the very near future."

Haig's Men Newly Attacked Near Arras, Where Hard Fighting Continues.

SOMME LINES HOLDING

Several Points Change
Hands Many Times in
Day of Steady Battle.